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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind: S.W. S.E. Light
Force of wind: 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
State of sky: B. C. S. R. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
Therm. Max. in shade: 24.0
" Min. " " " 15.4
" Max. on sun: 30.0
" Min. " " " 22.5
Humidity: 65.0
" Rainfall: 0.0

REMARKS.

There was a light breeze from the westward during the day, but towards sunset it gradually veered to the southward, and the day opens under similar conditions. Barometer falling.

OTHER STATIONS.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

STATIONS.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Max. temp. in the sun.	Min. temp. in the sun.
Port Said.	29	20	34	27
Suez.	33	20	37	30
Helwan.	33	18	43	37
Shubra.	33	16	41	34
Ain Helwan.	33	16	41	34
Ain Helwan.	33	16	41	34
Wady Halfa.	40	18	40	23

FOREIGN STATIONS.

STATIONS.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	State
Rio de Janeiro.	762.3	Almost calm	26	Calm
Salta.	60.8	Moder.	37	Moder.
Buenos Aires.	756.7	Very light	28	Slight
Athens.	756.9	Almost calm	30	Very slight
Amsterdam.	756.9	Almost calm	37	Slight

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	THE SUN.	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
June 3 New Moon	7.57 a.m.	6.54	6.51
" 10 First Quarter	8.5 p.m.	6.55	6.55
" 17 Full Moon	7.53 a.m.	6.54	6.58
" 24 Last Quarter	9.46 p.m.	6.55	6.59

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1890.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

ARE WE DECAYING.

"That the British Empire will decay like the great Empires of antiquity" is a motion upon which no debating society has omitted to sharpen its talents. But that the organism in question will be knocked into fragments by "a single hard push from a great Power" is a harsher proposition, unredempted for the patriotic soul by the soothing sense of remoteness and the philosophic melancholy

of august comparisons. This is the verdict, however, of "A German Resident" who contributes "Some Candid Impressions of England" to the "National Review," and whose remarks upon our ways and works have all the stinging freshness of those invigorating breezes that reach us from across the North Sea. Our Teutonic friend has done his work after the exuberant fashion of the Continental cartoonist, with an approving chuckle, we may guess, from the editor of our yellow-covered contemporary at the chance of giving a shock to the lethargic nerves of a self-complacent public. Here and there the picture is over-drawn so as to imperil its effect. It may be possible to prove the weakness of the Empire, but not by ignoring the fact that it has a Navy. It may be fair to say that our Army is "re-created only by the pressure of hunger," but all the same, there were plenty of volunteers for South Africa; and if our arms did get into a temporary tangle in that part of the world, there is another Great Power which is not giving a very brilliant exhibition against its barbarian neighbours next door. But the best use of an indictment of this kind is to stimulate reflection rather than repartee: *fas est ab hoste doceri*—*hostis*, as our friends on the German press will not require to be told, meaning a foreigner and not necessarily an enemy. "A German Resident" makes one or two shrewd hits in advancing his thesis that we are destined to destruction, and that simply because of our lack of patriotic spirit. Were we really devoted, he says, to the preservation of our country and its possessions, we should not procrastinate in the necessary preparations for their security. He that wills the end wills the means. The theory that after drifting along carelessly in times of peace we shall burst into a tremendous explosion of patriotism in the hour of danger he receives with derision. "A nation which has not character enough and strength of will enough to make proper preparations for war," with the small amount of personal discomfort and sacrifice which they involve, will certainly "be found wanting in patriotism and devotion when the actual conflict comes." He might affirm with justice that six years after Colenso our progress towards military efficiency is still slow and not so very sure, and that no one knows where the men are to come from for that much-discussed Armageddon of the North-West Frontier. And there is no unfairness in the taunting words, "You are always deriding the unpreparedness of Russia, but you forget that the Russian artillery would crush your obsolete guns in the first engagement."

The cardinal defect in our national system, as we might expect a German to declare, is the lack of military service by the nation at large. We need not go over the arguments for and against that innovation, which has so recently received the endorsement of a Royal Commission. Our censor, of course, maintains the familiar view that it would produce not only a better army, but a more efficient people. But there is fresher food for thought in his contention that our aversion from "militarism" has none of the moral qualities with which our self-flattery endows it, but is merely a hypocritical cloak for a selfish and lazy inclination. There is good occasion here, perhaps, for dealing straightly with our national conscience. Do we honestly fear that national service would lower our ideals or tempt us into rash and uncalculated adventure in arms? Can we sincerely convince ourselves that it is a "burden" upon Continental peoples? Can we deny to it the credit of being a valuable social discipline and a means of physical development such as in some directions our democracy seriously and urgently requires? Or is our sanctimonious opposition merely a confirmation of our critic's ill opinion when he says, "The ideal of the majority of your voters seems to be a fat, rich, lazy nation, which cannot protect itself, and does not want to do so"? After answering these interrogations, one might profitably follow the further course of the indictment, which alludes to our lop-sided education, our thoughtless extravagance, our wasteful and haphazard municipal government, the unreality of so much of our politics, and the purposeless, gambling, drinking, and unintelligent life of the working-classes. In a general tirade of this kind truth must necessarily be mixed with a great deal of exaggeration. But one question of distinct actuality is raised, at any rate, by "A German Resident." We are calling everywhere for efficiency—for the assistance of the expert and the strong man. We are able to discover him in those regions of the Empire where he can work in comparative freedom from popular control. All the world is ready to admire our Curzons and Kitchens, our Cromers and Milners. "You succeed in India and Egypt, where your men of character govern, and you fail at home, where your men of character are powerless before the characterless mob." That is to express both cause and effect, with controversial licence, in their extreme form. But that there is something corresponding to both in the present stage of British development is a truth of which it is no disservice to remind us.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

	(Coptic and Mohamedan).
June.	
Mon. 19	Excitement of the passions.
Tues. 20	Syrup of tamarind should be taken.
Wed. 21	Verjuice from four grapes (busrum) should be made and taken. End of spring.
Thurs. 22	The sun in Cancer. Beginning of summer.
Fri. 23	Morning rising of Aldebran. Great heat.
Sat. 24	Period of Simoom winds (70 days) begins.

VICTORIOUS ADVANCE OF JAPANESE.

RUSSIANS COMPLETELY OUTFLANKED.

JOYFUL NEWS EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 21.
The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Tokio that the Japanese are continuing their victorious advance. The Russians are completely outflanked on both wings. Joyful news is shortly expected. (Reuter.)

PEACE CONFERENCE.

NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESSING.

WASHINGTON, June 20.
Mr. Takahira has informed President Roosevelt that the Japanese plenipotentiaries will be able to reach Washington by the 1st August. If acceptable to Russia the conference will be convened for about that day. Count Cassini subsequently called at the White House and said that negotiations are progressing. (Reuter.)

HOPE FOR RUSSIA.

TSAR'S NEW ATTITUDE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.
The Tsar's gracious reception of the members of the Zemstvo, and his emphatic promise of reformed institutions, is regarded as a turning point in history, and has produced the best effect. (Reuter.)

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

MEETING OF OFFICERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.
Several hundred officers met in the mess room at Kransoe Selo on the 15th inst. to discuss the situation of the Army in view of recent events. General Rehbinder appeared on the scene and ordered the officers to disperse, the meeting being illegal. A group of officers then stepped forward and declared that they were all faithful subjects of the Sovereign, but were unable to continue to act as military police, which completely isolated them from society, in which they were regarded as butchers. General Rehbinder promised them an opportunity of meeting legally. (Reuter.)

THE CASE OF THE "ST. KILDA."

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

LONDON, June 20.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain took immediate steps with regard to the sinking of the "St. Kilda" by a Russian cruiser. Correspondence is proceeding between the British and Russian Governments, as this is a matter of which Great Britain takes a very grave view, because we had received the most specific assurance that no such action would be again taken by Russian cruisers. (Reuter.)

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

ABSENCE OF ANIMOSITY.

CHRISTIANIA, June 20.
The Storting has addressed the King, declaring that Norway is devoid of any animosity and appeals to Sweden to recognise the new State of Norway as an independent State, which it is believed will lead to the development of good relations for the defence of mutual interests. (Reuter.)

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

PARIS, June 20.
It is understood that England is prepared to follow the lead of France if the latter accepts a conference. It is pointed out that Great Britain only refused the invitation of Morocco, and did not make any representation to Germany on the matter, which will simplify the solution. (Reuter.)

PARIS, June 20.

M. Rouvier has acquainted the Council of Ministers with the progress of negotiations with Germany, which are proceeding through the exchange of notes. (Havas.)

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

MADRID, June 20.
The Chamber has refused its confidence to the Cabinet, which has therefore resigned. (H.)

RACING.

LONDON, June 20.
Ascot Stakes. 1, Sand Boy; 2, Karakoul; 3, Pradella.
The Prince of Wales' Stakes. 1, Plum centre; 2, Stadholder; 3, Ritchie.
Royal Hunt Cup. Betting: 4 to 1 against Daniel; 15 to 2 Whitechapel; 10 to 1 Pharisette and Chardas; 100 to 8 Donnetta and 100 to 1 Challenger. (Reuter.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE BRINDISI MAIL will be distributed at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 9.30 p.m. to-day.

REDUCED CABLE RATES.—It is expected that the reduced cable rate between Egypt and Europe will come into force on July 1.

RED SEA LIGHTHOUSES.—We have to acknowledge receipt of a parcel of magazines from Mr. Douglas Allen for the Red Sea light-keepers.

A KHAMISIN wind prevails at Alexandria to-day, where the thermometer at noon registered over 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS will meet under the presidency of the Regent, H. E. Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, to-morrow at the San Stefano Casino.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An Armenian local subject aged 70 years dropped dead from heart disease yesterday in a café near the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in the Darb el Ahmar district of Cairo during to-morrow night and at daybreak on Friday will be poisoned by the police.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday an Arab, while crossing the Matarieh line at Manshiet El Sadr station, was caught between two trains and fatally injured.

PORT SAIL COTTON EXPORT.—Up to date only 3,800 bales of cotton have been exported from Port Said since September, 1904, most of which have arrived from Matarieh by boats sailing across the Menzleh Lake.

THE PLAGUE.—Yesterday's bulletin records a fresh case and a death in hospital at Alexandria, and two cases at Damanhur. The case at Alexandria was that of a native groom who had been employed in various stables in town.

RAMLEH BOULEVARD BURGLARY.—The watchman belonging to the gaffier service of the Alexandria Governorate employed by Mr. Caffari is under arrest on suspicion of complicity in the recent burglary, but has not confessed anything.

SUEZ CANAL.—17 vessels passed through the Canal on the 17th and 18th inst., 7 of which were British, 3 German, 2 Dutch, 2 French, 1 Austrian, 1 Norwegian. The receipts for the two days were frs. 451, 565.48, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 4,909, 230. 68.

A BURNING PASSION.—The judgment passed by the Court of 1st Instance on Papi Chelabi, who proved the strength of his affection for the well-known Arab singer El Sershef, by setting her house on fire in a fit of jealousy, has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

FIRE.—A very serious fire, which lasted ten hours, destroyed a mercantile establishment at Kenah yesterday. The damage is estimated at L.E. 6,000, and would have been much more considerable but for the zeal and energy displayed by the fire brigade.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—A grand night fête has been arranged to take place on the terrace of the casino next Saturday evening. The terrace and verandah will be illuminated à la Venitienne, and there will be a display of fireworks, which have been brought specially from Europe. The Bracale orchestra will perform from 9 p.m.

AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN FLUA.—The American Press gives long accounts of Mr. Davies' recent discovery at Thebes. In one of our transatlantic contemporaries' accounts it is stated that at the bottom of one of the vases in the tomb was some honey, in which floated a flea, which certainly goes to prove that it is true that there is nothing new under the sun, and shows us also that the early Egyptian had his trials.

SUICIDE.—A Syrian shoemaker, called George Hanna Akouri, committed suicide at about 9 a.m. to-day. After going to his shop near the Café d'Europe, in Frank-street, he closed the doors and blew out his brains with a revolver. The Menshih caracol was warned, but the unfortunate man was dead when the police arrived. An inquiry has been opened by Hedayat Bey at the hospital. Nothing has yet transpired as to the cause that drove the unfortunate man to take his life.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the pupils of the various Christian Brothers' schools in Cairo will take place on the following dates: at the Iamailia College on Saturday, 24th inst., at the Shoubra College on Monday, 26th inst., at the Daher and Boulog Colleges on Tuesday, 27th inst., at the Free School, Rue Ramleh, on the 28th, and on the 29th at the Koronfish College. M. de la Boulinière and M. A. Bousquet will take turns in presiding over the prize-givings. The exhibition of handicraft and book-keeping by pupils of the secondary modern course will be open to the public between 5 and 7 p.m. from June 25 to June 28 inclusive at the Koronfish College.

CAIRO EXPRESS DERAILED.

ACCIDENT NEAR TEWFIKIEH.

An accident, which might have had very serious consequences, took place about two hundred yards from the Tewfikieh station, between Teh-el-Baroud and Kafrel Zayat, at 11.28 a.m. yesterday. The last five carriages of the Cairo-Alexandria express left the rail, tearing up the track, which was considerably damaged. One Arab woman was injured and most of the passengers of the five second and third class carriages which were involved in the accident were shaken and alarmed. A wire was at once sent to Tantah, but the station-master was unable to give any assistance owing to the down line being blocked.

As soon as the news reached Alexandria a relief train was sent up which arrived at 2 p.m. and brought the passengers into Alexandria at 4.10 p.m.—three and a quarter hours late.

An official enquiry is being held into the cause of the accident, which might have had most serious consequences. Had the derailed carriages turned over the loss of life must have been considerable as the train was travelling at a high rate of speed.

A Kair el Zayat correspondent informs us that it is suspected that the gang which was at work "renewing" on the up-line extended their operations to the down line, and not being warned by signal of the approach of the express, failed to replace the bolts of the fish-plates properly, with the result that the rails gave way when the train passed over them.

NEW NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The rumours of the flotation of a new company entitled the Red Sea and Asia Minor Navigation Company are, to say the least, somewhat premature. We are informed that pourparlers are taking place on the subject, but that nothing has been definitely decided.

THE BOURSE LANE.

A few days ago we mentioned the extraordinarily scandalous state of the lane by the Alexandria Bourse leading from Cherif Pasha-street to Tewfik Pasha-street. The cause of the congestion of this small but important thoroughfare is due entirely to the slovenliness of the Alexandria Municipality, whose services, for reasons best known to themselves, allow a horde of disorderly hawkers to ply their callings there all day long and far into the night. The booths of the fruit-sellers, fish-mongers, florists, bean-vendors, etc., are kept open until an early hour in the morning and the lane has become a noisy, dirty, and disorderly market, which is often the scene of disorder, the most foul language being used from early noon to dewy eve. We have been asked by many persons to draw the attention of the Municipality to this disgraceful state of things, but it appears to be useless, for up to now nothing has been done to remedy matters.

CAIRO DEACONESSES' HOSPITAL.

The many improvements and alterations that have been going on at the above hospital for several months past are now all completed and the new first and second class wards for patients of European nationality on the second floor that has been added are now ready for occupation. This extra accommodation comprises 8 rooms for females and 7 for males, in all 22 beds, besides a sitting-room for the former, 1 service-room with lift to the kitchen, and 2 bath-rooms; a fine broad verandah running the whole length of the building on each of the four sides has been added also. On the same floor there has likewise been erected a room for aseptic operations with two ante-rooms adjoining. The installation of this portion of the new storey, i.e., all the instruments, operating-table, sterilizers, &c., is the gift of Dr. Wild, the principal medical officer, who has been connected with the hospital for the past 21 years, since its foundation, in fact.

The first floor has been entirely repainted and greatly improved, and a lift, which was much needed, has been fitted to communicate with the two upper stories.

The whole of these alterations and additions have cost close upon £6,000; as the committee, which is composed of English, American, and German gentlemen, had only a portion of that sum in hand they were compelled to borrow from a local bank the sum of £1,500, which has been guaranteed by three members of the committee until such time as the funds of the institution permit of the liquidation of this loan.

The Victoria Hospital of the Deaconesses is pleasantly situated opposite the Cairo Water-works and in close proximity to the new and fine Abbas boulevard. It was opened in 1884, and during the 21 years of its existence this deserving institution has relieved quite an army of patients of every nationality and creed, for, besides the accommodation for in-patients, there is an out-patients' department where large numbers of the poorer sick crowd daily for medical advice and medicines. The building for the out-patients is at present much too small for the ever-increasing work, and it is hoped next year, should funds permit, to demolish it and erect larger and more suitable premises.

WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant.

Table d'Hôte Luncheons & Dinners Served on the Terrace.

ORCHESTRA PLAYS 6 TO 11.30 P.M.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION - SEA BREEZE.

POST OFFICE THEFT.

ROBBERY OF £800.

A daring theft of a registered letter containing banknotes to the value of L.E. 800 has been reported to the General Post Office in Alexandria. Borton Bay is at present at Cairo in connection with the matter, making the necessary investigation before proceeding to Dayrout, in Upper Egypt, to which place the missing letter was addressed.

We learn that the letter was sent registered by the National Bank at Cairo on Saturday, and on Sunday news was sent by the post office at the above-mentioned place that the letter had not reached there.

The postal authorities inform us that the following are the numbers of the missing notes:—(for L.E. 100): 14469; 14470; 14471; 14472; (for L.E. 50): 2783; 5874; 5855; 3870. Persons into whose possession these notes may come are requested to return them to the National Bank.

Our readers will recollect that some six weeks ago another registered letter sent by the same bank from Cairo, and containing L.E. 1,000 in notes, also mysteriously disappeared in the same way, between the Capital and Ghirgeh, and no trace of it whatever has been found since.

POST OFFICE CHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Mr. Musso, local director at Cairo, is leaving there to-day or to-morrow on sick leave and will spend a few weeks at Ras-el-Bar to recuperate his health after his recent long illness. During Mr. Musso's absence, Mr. A. O. Williams will officiate as Postmaster besides performing the duties of acting Inspector of Cairo District.

Mr. H. Harrington, local director of Suez Post Office, has been temporarily transferred to Port Said during the absence on leave of Mr. Claudius, but it is expected that the transfer will become permanent. In the meanwhile Mr. Henry Zarb, chef de bureau, officiates as local director.

Naoum Effendi Ghirghis, formerly in charge of the Cairo inquiry office, has been appointed secretary to the local direction, after 15 years' service in the Post Office and three in the Finance Ministry.

Nahla Effendi Tadrous, lately in charge of the branch post office at Mersa Thous, Cook and Son's offices near Shepherd's Hotel, will assume charge of the new postal office that will be opened on the 1st July on the ground floor of the Ministry of Finance, at Naueh.

THEFT FROM THE MAHMAL.

The case of the theft from the Mahmal is at present receiving the full attention of the Native Parquet, and there is every appearance that the guilt of the four arrested men, whose names we gave in last Saturday's issue of the "Gazette," will be established. The police have arrested one of Androu's brothers on a charge of complicity in the crime.

The Parquet has decided to question the chief of the porters of the Mahmal, who is said to have been intimate with Androu's Meloka. Some suspicious marks have been found on the door of the van which contained the treasure. Two fresh witnesses, attendants in a Turkish bath, are to be called. It appears that Meloka showed out on the side and neck directly after the theft, but told his acquaintances that he had hurt himself in a bath. The attendants assert that when he stripped for his bath he bore quite recent injuries.

The Parquet is investigating this clue.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

Our Syrian readers may be interested to hear that we propose to publish in a few days a series of articles on the present political situation of Syria and Palestine in relation to Germany, Great Britain, and Egypt. Our contributors are on course with the politics of this most fascinating region, and their opportunities for the study of its political and social conditions have been quite exceptional.

ISLAM AND JAPAN.

In "East and West" there is an interesting article on the Caliphate. The author, Mr. Abdullah A. M. Sohraworthy, concludes with the following significant hint:—A cultured Japanese (Mr. Okakura) has recently defined Islam as "Confucianism on horseback, sword in hand." The Land of the Rising Sun may produce the hero who, by a simple process, would weld the conquering Japs and the warlike Moslems into one brotherhood, and direct the fanatical forces that lie locked up in the wilds of Asia into the paths of peace and progress, or perhaps of new conquests.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. "Cyprian Prince" left Antwerp yesterday with passengers and general cargo for Malta and Alexandria.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Bulkley, Ramleh.

Two minutes from Alexandria. First-Class in every respect. Very moderate charges. Bulkley is the fashionable English quarter. Visitors from Cairo alight at Bidi Gaber Station. 2440-34-3-06. G. AQUILANA, Proprietor.

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ON THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

BY P. P. G.

It is not difficult to get up at an unearthly hour of the morning when you are bound on a long and interesting journey. My packing was done: the excellent Pietro refused to hear a word of my bill till I returned from Ma'an. "And when you come back," he added, "you will please take off all your clothes before you come into the hotel, and I will have a bath made ready for you." "Is it as bad as that?" quoth I, but Pietro held up his hands with a gesture in which pity for my ignorance and abhorrence of the conditions of travel in a troop train were sublimely blended. Then I got into an arabiya and drove off.

A good many of my readers must have seen Damascus, so I will spare them any description of my drive. I passed through a variety of bazaars which Murray and Bagdader have made celebrated, and saw many of the types which every self-respecting traveller sees. Circassians, Druses, Kurds, Israelites, Bedawin, and the "shy Bedawin women stealing along with their tattooed faces uncovered."—I quote somebody's guide book from memory, who seemed to me to be no more shy than the good ladies who accompany gipsy caravans at home.

Eventually I arrived at the station, and here I realised for the first time what the Hedjaz line was. There was no platform here, and no sort of order whatever. All sorts of boxes and bales lay about in the sand and all sorts of officials in uniforms gesticulated and bellowed. In the station shed some fifteen persons surrounded an Effendi who wrote the tickets out. Tickets, as we know them, are not to be found on the Hamidié-Hedjaz line, and you get instead a paper with your destination and a number of other particulars scrawled on it by the booking-office clerk. My turn came at last and I asked for Ma'an. An awkward pause followed, but a letter—the letter—was in my pocket. I drew it out, I am afraid with the same gesture with which the hero of the "Family Herald" roman draws his revolver and reduces the villain to an impotent and raging silence, and in two minutes I had my ticket and was preparing to board the train.

There were further difficulties to surmount. Porters do not abandon on the Hedjaz line; one individual whom I asked to help me with my camp-bed and packs, said with some heat that he was a sergeant, at which I was properly abashed.

At this moment the carriages of the Railway Commission came bumping up to the station. Mr. Meissner the Director in Chief of the Construction of the whole line, whom I had already met and admired, hastened to invite me to accompany the Commission which was bound for Derâa and, after mildly upbraiding me for bringing no servant, handed my baggage over to an orderly, and presented me to the Osmanli members of the Commission. H. E. Raif Pasha, Marshal and Chief of the Staff of the 5th Army Corps, now seconded for service as Military Head of the Railway Commission and his lieutenants.

The Pasha was a vigorous looking man of about fifty years, with a heavy but intelligent face. He spoke French well and his knowledge of the military side of Railway Engineering was evidently considerable. With him were two very pleasant and intelligent officers, one a Turk, the other of Arab origin on one side at least, who were to point out a vast number of interesting objects to me in the course of the next few hours.

At last the baggage was on board. The guard blew a long blast on a bugle, and we started with a terrific bump in fairly good time. Derâa was to be reached at about 2 p.m. and from 10.0 a.m. to 2 p.m. the train ran through the Hauran Plain, one of the most fertile and interesting districts in Palestine. (To be continued.)

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mr. F. G. Freeman, H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul at Alexandria, returns to Egypt via Port Said in the first week of July by the S.S. "Aston Hall." Mr. Freeman was married on the 12th inst. and is bringing his bride out with him.

The marriage of Captain C.W. Maclean, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, attached to the Egyptian Army, and Miss Gladys Royle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Royle, of Ghazirah, Cairo, will take place at St. George's, Hanover-square, on the 12th July.

Captain Riach, R.A.M.C., who has been suffering from enteric fever for some time past at the Military Hospital, Ras-el-Tin, is making favorable progress.

Mr. Critchley, manager of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Alexandria, is returning from London in the first week of July.

Mr. Laurence Meany, manager of the Cairo branch of Caffari's stores, has left for Ireland on a holiday of about two months. Mr. Caffari himself will not absent himself from Egypt this year.

The following visitors are staying at the Beau-Rivage Hotel, Ramleh: Mr. and Mrs. Moore and family, Mrs. N. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson Grant, Mr. and Mrs. N. Langlin, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Press and family, Miss G. Temple, Mr. S. Burey, Mr. and Mrs. Alb. Simha, Miss M. Kay, Judge Nyholm, Mr. and Mrs. A. David, Mrs. L. Reill.

CHRONIQUE FINANCIERE

(8-20 Juin)

Cette dernière quinzaine n'a pas été brillante. Non seulement les positions de beaucoup se trouvaient surchargées, ainsi que nous l'avions prévu, mais une foule d'autres circonstances ont contribué à affaiblir le marché: la paix qu'on croyait imminente demeure encore problématique; le malentendu franco-allemand, qui à sa période aiguë a produit un malaise général, n'est pas encore définitivement aplani; les capitalistes partant en villégiature liquident leurs positions et ceux qui restent attendent des jours meilleurs; enfin les banques elles-mêmes se montrent plus difficiles pour les avances et ne prêtent pas sur les titres nouveaux. Voilà plus de motifs qu'il n'en faut pour expliquer l'état actuel du marché. La petite spéculation, qui avait jusqu'ici sacrifié ses gros titres pour ne pas se défaire des petits avec une perte énorme, n'a pu tenir plus longtemps et a dû liquider au mieux, ce qui n'a pas été facile, car aucun capitaliste n'était là pour sauver la situation en absorbant d'un seul coup tout le flottant. C'est donc moins aux titres eux-mêmes qu'aux circonstances défavorables actuelles qu'il faut attribuer la baisse de ces derniers jours.

Parmi les valeurs qui se sont maintenues le plus ferme, il faut placer en première ligne l'Agricole, dont le cours débute à 13 11/16 atteint 13 7/8 pour clôturer à 13 21/32 vendeurs. La prochaine émission est pour beaucoup dans ce soutien relatif.

De 26 3/4 la National Bank ancienne émission fléchit graduellement à 26 9/32 ex-droit, prix auquel elle clôture, tandis que la nouvelle émission est demandée à 26 1/2. Cet écart que rien ne justifie, puisque l'ancienne émission a seule droit au coupon jette un nouveau jour sur la situation de notre place; il suffit, en effet, qu'on ait peu d'argent à verser pour qu'une valeur y soit aussitôt recherchée et hausse contre toutes les règles du bon sens. Aussi faut-il s'attendre à un revirement dès qu'une amélioration se produira.

La Land Bank fluctue entre 9 et 9 3/16, prix auquel elle clôture acheteurs.

De 28 11/16 la Daira fléchit à 28 5/16 pour reprendre un peu plus tard à 28 19/32 et finir à 28 7/16. On ne sait rien encore de précis sur la liquidation dont on ne connaît pas les clauses détaillées que vers la mi-juillet.

L'action Crédit Foncier fléchit de 823 à 812.

L'Investment débute à 1 11/16 pour tomber graduellement jusqu'à 1 5/16, cours auquel on clôture acheteurs. Bon nombre de remisiers et de leurs clients qui avaient fait des reports pour le 15 de ce mois ont été contraints de liquider au mieux; les acheteurs voyant les ventes continuer se tiennent naturellement sur la réserve. On a fait circuler la rumeur de la démission d'un administrateur de cette société, mais cette nouvelle a été de suite officiellement démentie.

De 1 1/4 le Trust a baissé un moment jusqu'à 1 1/8 pour reprendre en clôture à 1 3/16. Nombre de détenteurs de lettres de répartition n'ayant pas encore reçu leurs certificats au porteur se trouvent dans l'impossibilité de livrer leurs titres, tandis qu'ils sont contraints d'en recevoir des paquets de détenteurs plus favorisés.

D'importantes opérations ont eu lieu en Bourses entre 7/8 et 15/16. Le prix de clôture est 7/8.

La Behéra monte de 45 1/2 à 45 3/4 pour finir à 45.

Très soutenue d'abord à 124 1/2, la Banque d'Athènes clôture plus faible à 120 par suite de la commotion politique produite par l'assassinat de M. Delyannis.

De 2 1/4 la Delta Dand fléchit à 2 1/4 vendeurs.

L'Anglo-American Nile ouvre à 5 11/16, cote 5 5/16 ex-coupon et finit à 5 1/4 vendeurs.

La Salt & Soda retombe de 35 5/8 à 38. On s'attend à une sérieuse reprise sur cette valeur au retour des capitalistes.

La Delta Light monte de 12 15/16 à 13 1/16, mais ne tarde pas à retomber à 12 7/8 pour finir à 12 11/16. La Deferred baisse de 14 1/2 à 14 1/8 sans affaires.

De 7 3/4 la Ramleh Railway fléchit à 7 3/8 avec un chiffre d'affaires restreint.

Les Privilegiées Tramways fluctuent entre 152 et 153 pour finir très soutenues à 152 1/2.

Les Dividendes sont plus faibles à 348.

L'Urbaine ouvre à 4 5/8, atteint 4 7/8, mais fléchit avec tout le reste à 4 5/8 vendeurs.

Cette société serait déjà engagée, paraît-il, dans plusieurs affaires de premier ordre.

Les Splendid Hotels fluctuent entre 4 3/8 et 4 9/16 pour finir à 4 1/2.

Les Baux d'Alexandrie débute à 15 3/4, cote 15 1/4 ex-coupon et clôture à 15 1/8.

De 1,180, les Baux du Caire tombent à 1,120 acheteurs.

Les Egyptian Markets se maintiennent à 23 3/4 acheteurs.

En Filature on ouvre à 11/16, atteint 25/32 pour retomber en clôture à 11/16, avec nombreuses transactions.

L'Obligation Crédit Foncier fléchit de 318 à 314 1/2.

En somme, la situation n'est pas brillante, comme on vient de le voir. Certaines valeurs pourraient même fléchir encore davantage avec la liquidation de fin de mois, à moins qu'un événement favorable imprévu ne vienne changer la face des choses.

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Le marché a été calme jusque vers midi. A ce moment d'importantes rachats ont eu lieu en l'investissement dont le cours a haussé rapidement de 1 5/16 à 1 7/16 pour clôturer. On a fait 4 à 5000 actions à ce prix. Les positions surchargées étant à peu près liquidées, le mouvement ascensionnel a des chances de s'accroître.

PRIMITIVE ART IN EGYPT.

REVIEWED BY J.P. MAHAFFY, D.C.L.

It was a good idea of Messrs. Grevel to promote an English version of this very attractive book. We are not indeed impressed with the philosophic grasp of the author in his power of generalisation, but rather with his industry in mastering a vast modern literature on prehistoric Egypt, and in collecting specimens from many museums for his illustrations. The book is full of interesting examples of curious weapons, figures, graffiti, decorations, showing the arts of a people that inhabited Egypt at least six thousand (and probably ten thousand) years ago. But the reader has to bear the burden of the illustrations, for they have caused the book to be printed on that smooth, heavy paper which makes an imperial 8vo. a load in itself. The translation (which we have not compared with the original) runs easily, and seems very well done.

The first general feature which strikes the student of primitive art in these pages is the recurrence of forms and objects of decoration all over the world, without any possibility of borrowing by one people from another. To take an instance. There is on page 35 a figure with an earring not merely attached to but inserted in the lobe of the ear, and M. Capart in a note cites authority for not discrediting this practice on account of the size of the inserted object. The Western Solomon Islanders of the present day insert circular ornaments made of wood in the lobe of the ear, and we could show some of these not less than three inches in diameter in a private museum. They excised the whole ear in size. So also the same Islanders wear bracelets of smooth ivory-like shell (tridacna) just like these of ivory shown in this book. We may add that these bracelets pass for money, which may possibly have been the case in Egypt also. For, as is well known, the art of coining or using weights of gold and silver for this purpose did not come into Egypt for centuries or even millenniums later.

These are but particular instances of the great law that, among men of all sorts and all places, similar materials and similar circumstances not only suggest similar ideas, but similar devices for both practical and decorative purposes. Hence likeness in the work of primitive races within possible reach of one another does not in the least prove intercourse between them. The vagaries of prehistoric arts do not outrun certain narrow limits. Savages who wear no clothes are often wont to spend so much time and care in dressing their hair that the special form of pillow used all over the Pacific is intended to keep their elaborate coiffure from being ruffled during sleep and requiring hours of redressing. The elaborate headdresses, ringlets of false hair, and use of wig shown in the book before us point to similar notions of elegance.

Our author maintains a very modern theory that primitive decoration is never geometrical, but always the actual or conventional copying of some familiar living object. It would require far more argument than he has vouchsafed to persuade us that the elaborate decorating of Maori clubs or oars sixty years ago is anything else than geometrical even in idea. Surely the covering of a surface with symmetrical lines, whether parallels or spirals, is suggested so often by nature as not to require conscious imitation to produce it as ornament. But these things are matters of long and intricate argument among archaeologists.

Far more interesting is the evidence here produced of a dual culture in the Egypt of the earliest historical period, when a new (Asiatic) race seems to have come in from South Arabia with notions of art not the same as those of the older population, and both had already developed far beyond their primitive stage and so had created a definite school or type. The older African population was far more natural, more realistic, even more genuine in its work, and the specimens which survived into the early Pharaonic dynasties were never again equalled in all the splendours of Egyptian history. Thus the admirable drawing of animals and birds in the hieroglyphics and wall pictures which comes from the old naturalistic school contrasts strongly with the stiff unrelativity of the human figures, which adheres to a stupid hieratic model brought in by the dominant race. This latter it was which prevented the development of really great art in Egypt.

It is a just cause for national pride that so vast a proportion of the materials of the book before us are derived not only from English learning but from English genius. Above all, the revolution in early Egyptian studies produced by the epochal work of Mr. Flinders Petrie has hardly a parallel in modern research. He has opened for us vistas into ages of wholly unsuspected primeval culture. Of these we cite but one, which is duly noticed by M. Capart. The received faith regarding the origin or arrival of the art of writing in Greece was its importation (not invention, as he puts it) by the Phoenicians, who adopted it from the Egyptian hieroglyphic or hieratic script. But now Mr. Petrie has shown that on prehistoric pottery in Egypt most of the forms of the early Greek alphabet are found as true marks, and that these also appear on early graffiti. Mr. Evans has found a linear script along with hieroglyphics in his Cretan excavations. I seem, therefore, that we must wholly revise the current notions concerning the origin of writing in Greece. It is indeed true that neither at Mycenae nor at Tiryns were any specimens of early writing found, but this is most likely the fault of the explorers. If writing was known at the palace of Minos it must surely have been known at the palace of Agamemnon. Thus researches such as those which M. Capart has so well summarised may illustrate in the most unexpected manner non-Egyptian problems which had long awaited their solution. But above all things let our studies be comparative, and let us be ready to abandon every most cherished conviction concerning the origins of civilisation. M. Capart's book may be safely recommended as an excellent summary of the newest facts and the newest theories on this fascinating study.

THE PRINCIPLES OF HEREDITY.

By T. A.

An important work has just been published entitled "The Principles of Heredity," in which the author, Dr. Reid, deals very fully with a subject which has only of late years assumed the importance that is now attached to it by the psychological student. The volume is mainly addressed to medical men, who have had little opportunity of studying the subject, there having hitherto been no text book to assist them in a systematic investigation of heredity in its bearing on disease. The great object of the book is to supply this want, but it does not in the least prevent its being of great interest to the general reader, while to the professional biologist the work must prove of great value, whether or no the author's conclusions are accepted. It is manifestly impossible within the limits of a newspaper article to do more than give a very general idea of the scope of the work and state the conclusions arrived at by the author, with the impressions formed as to their correctness or otherwise, after considering the arguments advanced in the light of one's own experiences and observations. And in a subject such as this, many considerations present themselves that the purely scientific writer cannot touch upon, bound as he is to deal with his subject on certain well-recognised lines, if his book is to take rank as authoritative. For instance, it is manifestly impossible to admit such a thing as the likelihood of planetary influence being in any way associated with conditions of birth, a thing that the more occult science is studied the greater the probability of its being an important factor becomes.

The book commences with a highly technical disquisition on sperm and germ cells, multicellular plants, germ plasma, etc., from which emerges the conclusion that all the traits or characters of every living being are separable in theory, if not always in practice, into two distinct categories. Either they are *inborn* or they are *acquired*, and the first essential to a study of heredity is the clear comprehension of the distinction between the two. Inborn traits take origin in the germ plasma; acquired characters on the other hand are modifications of inborn characters caused by the play of forces from the environment on those characters, after (as a rule) they have developed from the germ cell. Thus a man's hand is inborn, but it is modified by use, disease, accident or the play of other forces from the environment, the modification is an acquired character. Dr. Reid states that although formerly it was very generally believed that acquired characters could be transmitted—Darwin explaining how this was done—it is now recognised that a character acquired by the parent can never be inherited as an acquirement by the offspring. Many pages are devoted to an elaborate treatise on different theories of evolution, and the alleged inheritance of acquired characters; and in the course of the examination many details of interest are given, not the least noteworthy of which are those that deal with the influence of maternal impressions upon the unborn child. One of the most interesting chapters of the book, in fact the one which the author describes as the crux of the whole work, is that in which he deals with recapitulation. In this the endeavour is made to re-establish on a firm basis the doctrine that the development of the individual is a blurred recapitulation of the life-history of the race, which follows logically and necessarily from the known fact that the child recapitulates the developmental footsteps of the parent. Unless this was true the author holds that there could be no development of the individual, and no evolution of the race, and he traces to the neglect of the doctrine of recapitulation by students of heredity, the prevailing disbelief in the adequacy of natural selection, and the formulation of a number of impossible hypotheses. "But," he says, "the one truth is the complement of the other. If nature be scrutinised by the aid of both we gain a wonderful clearness of vision. It is as if, standing on a hill and peering into a mist-bidden valley, we put on magic glasses. The mists vanish. Things erstwhile dim and mysterious become in a moment plain and consistent. The great scheme of nature spreads like a map at our feet." The mention of putting on "magic glasses" in the above quotation would almost convey the idea that in his studies of heredity the author has obtained clear vision by the use of his intuitive faculties in conjunction with his scientific researches. But in a previous page he expresses the opinion that it is always dangerous and inadvisable to seek to explain by unknown forces phenomena which can be sufficiently explained by forces already known. So that in his treatment of the subject from a physical point of view we must assume that his scientific observations alone warrant the conclusions at which he arrives.

Following on his consideration of recapitulation, Dr. Reid proceeds to deal with regeneration, which he regards as the necessary complement of progressive evolution; holding that without regression due to reversion there could be no evolution, except of the simplest kind. Then comes a chapter on the cause of spontaneous variations, at the close of which, and before proceeding to the important question of hereditary diseases, the conclusions already arrived at are summarised by the author. These I have not space to quote but they are generally indicated by the rapid sketch I have given of the contents of the book. Here for the present I will leave the subject. Not only is the section of the work devoted to disease of the greatest interest, dealing as it does with the questions of acquired immunity from disease and evolution against it, the origins of zymotic diseases, the action of narcotics, and other very important matters, but this in turn is followed by what is perhaps by far the most instructive part of the work, viz. that dealing with mental evolution and methods of religious and scholastic teaching. The elaborate and sustained arguments of the author on these points are worthy of the fullest consideration.

(To be continued.)

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

RAMLEH ROVERS & ETC. (12 ASIDE).
The E.T.C. suffered a somewhat severe defeat yesterday at the hands of the Ramleh Rovers, the latter winning by 177 runs. For Ramleh, H.B. Carver played a hard hit innings of 153 "not out" including 3 sixes and 25 fours, and disposed of the last four wickets of the E.T.C. in four consecutive balls. Thurston bowled well for the E.T.C. Scores:—

RAMLEH ROVERS.	
H. B. Carver, not out	153
K. P. Birley, b. Thurston	0
Major Gamble, b. Thurston	18
A. P. Strange, c. Harvey, b. Thurston	3
Ralph Carver, c. Scarth, b. Thurston	24
A. A. Brown, b. Thurston	1
F. A. de Rougemont, c. Miller, b. Blythman	10
S. J. Dawson, not out	21
H. S. Job	
W. Lucas	
C. Birch	did not bat
J. S. Dorling	
Extras	8

Innings declared closed. Total ... 238

E. T. C.	
Mr. Byrne, b. Lucas	0
Chesman, b. Lucas	0
G. McLean, b. Dawson	16
Blythman, c. R. Carver, b. Lucas	19
Thurston, c. Birley, b. Lucas	0
Collier, b. Dawson	0
Henley, not out	10
Scarth, b. Lucas	0
Steele, b. H. B. Carver	10
Harvey, b. H. B. Carver	0
Miller, b. H. B. Carver	0
Inledon, b. H. B. Carver	0
Extras	6
Total	61

ALEXANDRIA SWIMMING CLUB.

The members of the above club met as usual on Saturday last at the Marina, whence they sailed for the breakwater. It was gratifying to see that, on this occasion, the members turned out in good strength, numbering about fifteen, and no less than four belonged to the junior section. A five a side polo match was arranged. Mr. Wood's team proving superior by a score of four goals to two. On the whole a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

Members are reminded that the club boat leaves the Marina, as usual, next Saturday at 4 p.m.

GYMKHANA.

The following is the programme of the Gymkhana to be held on the A. S. C. ground on Saturday, 24th inst.:

1st EVENT.
TEST PEGGING.—3 runs, 2 points for a hit, 3 for a draw, and 4 for a carry. Competitors must gallop. Entrance P.T. 10. Prize, objet d'art.

2nd EVENT.
HACK SBOURY.—For bona fide Hacks, 14.1 and under, that have never run in a race at any race meeting in Egypt (Gymkhana excepted) and do not belong to any racing stable. Catch weights, over 11 st. Distance 3 furlongs. Entrance P.T. 10. Prize, objet d'art.

3rd EVENT.
WHISTLING COCK RACE.—Gentlemen to run 60 yards, whistle tune to lady, who must write the name of the tone on paper, and hand the paper to the gentleman. The latter, whose pony will be held by the lady, will ride round a post to the winning post. The first in with the correct answer wins. Entrance, nil. Prize, to the lady, objet d'art.

4th EVENT.
CIGAR AND UMBRELLA RACE.—Riders to saddle ponies in front of the stand, take a cigar and put up an umbrella before mounting and riding round a post and back to starting place. Winner to have cigar, alight and umbrella up. Scales may hold spectacles but not assist in riding. Cigars and matches provided. Competitors to provide their own umbrellas. Entrance P.T. 10. Prize, objet d'art.

5th EVENT.
LADIES' BICYCLE RACE.—60 yards. The lady who comes in last without having thrown down in the way wins. Entrance nil. Prize, objet d'art.

6th EVENT.
POTATO AND BUCKET COMPETITION.—Each competitor to ride at full gallop and drop a potato into each of three buckets placed at intervals. Three runs. Any competitor not riding at full gallop will be disqualified. Entrance P.T. 10. Prize, objet d'art.

7th EVENT.
EGG AND SPOON RACE ON PONIES.—Open to ladies and gentlemen. Entrance nil. Prize, objet d'art.

The following is the programme of music to be played during the afternoon:—

- March—Sound of Pipes—Von Men.
- Overture—The Armorer—Lortzing.
- Valzer—Sollitude—Waldteufel.
- Ballad Music in Faint—Gounod.
- Alto-Lee Melody—Mozart.
- Gavotte—Passion Flowers—Lortzing.
- Song—By the meadow brook—Lortzing.
- Schottische—Schottische—Lortzing.
- Polka—Schottische—Lortzing.
- Old Waltz—Schottische—Lortzing.
- Khedivial Anthem—God Save the King.
- Do's, Rehearsal.
- 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt.

NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Nicosia, June 16.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, who returned last week from the Cyprus, has again proceeded to that part of the Island, to-day, accompanied by the Principal Forest Officer. That district is hilly and wooded, and the question of maintaining and increasing the forests there is one of considerable importance.

COOL WEATHER.

The weather continues remarkably cool for the time of year, especially at night, and for some days there has been a high wind. Owing to the flooding of the Pedias river several times during the winter the supply of water to the town of Nicosia is not causing so much anxiety as has been the case in recent years, and the wells in and around the town continue to fill well.

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPER.

Some sensation has been caused by the suppression of the native newspaper, "Evagoras." It has on more than one occasion been penalised for publishing libellous articles.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.

The difficulty in regard to the mail contract has been overcome. It is understood that the Bell's Asia Minor Steamship Co. has consented to continue the weekly delivery of mail for a further period of six months. By that time it may be hoped, a permanent and satisfactory arrangement will have been made.

DEPARTURES.

Sir Joseph Hutchinson, Chief Justice of Cyprus, and Lady Hutchinson are leaving by Bell's Line this week on route for England.

HORSE AND DONKEY SHOW.

The Committee for the Improvement of Cyprus Stock announces that a Horse and Donkey Show will be held at Omodhos on the 27th September next. These shows had been held annually until two years ago, when, owing to the action of the Legislative Council, it was found impossible to raise the necessary funds to continue them. It is greatly to be hoped that the people themselves will assist, both by subscriptions and entries, to make the show a success and place it once more on a permanent basis. It should be helpful in stimulating the excellent breed of native ponies and donkeys, which, of late, appear to have become somewhat scarce. Their price has consequently risen considerably. Whereas some few years ago there was little difficulty in obtaining good ponies for from £5 to £8, the price now ranges from £10 to £14.

GOVERNMENT REST HOUSES.

Government rest houses are being opened in Famagusta, Paphos, and Kyrenia for the use of officials when travelling on duty. These will, doubtless, prove a great boon, as the accommodation at present obtainable at khans and mukhtars' houses is generally very primitive and often disagreeable. The rest houses will be provided with the necessary furniture, and officials will be spared the inconvenience and expense of taking their own.

HANDBOOK OF CYPRUS.

The "Handbook of Cyprus, 1905," compiled by Sir Joseph Hutchinson and C. D. Cobham, C.M.G., has just been issued. (Publisher, Edward Stanford, Long Acre, London, Price 9d.) It contains a considerable amount of useful information regarding the agriculture, trade, flora and fauna of the Island and is brought thoroughly up to date. Those desirous of informing themselves regarding Cyprus Affairs will do well to peruse its pages.

Societe Internationale des Employes

D'ALEXANDRIE

Societe Sociale - Rue Mosquée Antarine No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Mise à jour d'horaires au retard.
Etablissement de Billets et livrets de travail.
Leçons de Comptabilité Commerciale.
On se charge de tenir la comptabilité, et la correspondance de maisons de demi-gros et détail, ne demandant que une ou quelques heures de travail journalier.
S'adresser à la Société Internationale des Employes aux initiales H.R.F.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Antarine No. 21.
Le Secrétaire des Quartiers Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.
Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

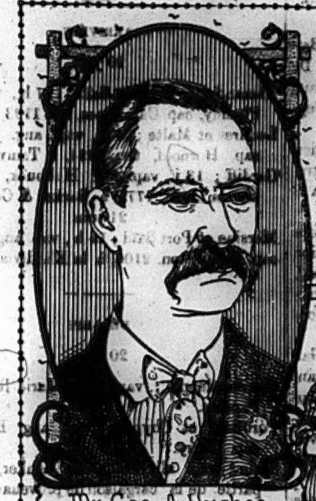
25785-7-4 906

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

Guaranteed Refreshment.
ARISTONIA
7, Rue de la Poste
CAIRO
SOLE AGENTS
Messrs. J. & W. GOSWELL
10, Rue de la Poste, CAIRO

MR. GEO. A. HUGHES

SAYS:



Mr. Geo. A. Hughes.

"Per-na is the Medicine for the Poor Man."

Mr. Geo. A. Hughes, 205 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "Per-na has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I am forty-five years old now, and feel as good as I did at 20. I was very thin and run down, but Per-na acted just right in my case. I am a carpenter and sometimes need a tonic. Per-na is the medicine for a poor man."

A Congressman Uses Per-na in His Family.

Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Member of Congress from Illinois, and Lieutenant in the United Army for eight years, writes from the Leason building, Washington, D. C., as follows: "Per-na has been used in my family with the very best results and I take pleasure in recommending your valuable remedy to my friends as a tonic and an effective cure for catarrh."

---Thos. J. Henderson.
Catarrh assumes different phases in different seasons of the year. In the early summer systemic catarrh is most prevalent. That tired, all worn out feeling.

For special directions everyone should read "The Use of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Per-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and our well-known necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggists will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

Many Suffer With Catarrh and Don't Know It.

The Phase of Catarrh Most Prevalent in Summer is a Run Down, Worn Out Condition Known as Systemic Catarrh.



ing in nine cases out of ten is due to a catarrhal condition of the mucous membranes. Per-na cures the mucous membranes and cures the catarrh wherever located.

There are no remedies for catarrh just as good as Per-na. Accept no substitutes.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Per-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

For special directions everyone should read "The Use of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Per-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

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The following wholesale druggists will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER, Cairo and Alexandria.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905

All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.

The Company have already distributed £100,000 in Bonuses to Policyholders of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: 2, Maria Hassan-el-Hil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON, Chief Agents for Cairo.

Sole Agents for Egypt: 2, Maria Hassan-el-Hil, Cairo.

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DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 20 juin 1905 à 5 h. p.m. au palais municipal sous la présidence de M. Amb. A. Ralli.

Présents: MM. P. Fenderl, Mansour Bey Yousef, Dr G. Valentin, G. Zervoudachi, Dr Schiess Bey et Ahmed Bey Eyoub, membres, W. P. Chataway, administrateur, I. Solky Bey, secrétaire.

La Délégation proposera à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 200 pour travaux d'aménagement de la Bibliothèque, à la suite de l'agrandissement de celle-ci.

Elle adopte après quelques modifications l'extrait du projet de règlement sur l'occupation de la voie publique concernant Minet el Bassal. Cet extrait sera communiqué aux associations représentant le commerce et les assurances pour leur avis.

La Délégation invite la Compagnie du Gaz à entreprendre certains travaux de tranchées pour l'installation de canalisations souterraines, à se mettre d'accord avec l'Administration sur le programme qu'elle devra suivre et les conditions dans lesquelles devront s'opérer ces tranchées.

La Délégation considère comme prématurées des demandes présentées par des particuliers pour l'installation de cafés dans les parcs de la rue d'Allemagne et à Silsiley sur les terrains du quai.

Vu la lettre du service quarantenaire et la note de M. Piot Bey, la Délégation décide d'écrire au Ministère de l'Intérieur pour lui demander dans l'intérêt tant de l'avenir du quartier de Chatby que dans celui de la protection des bêtes, de revenir sur la décision prise tendant à faire débarquer à Chatby les animaux destinés à être abattus dans les villes de l'intérieur.

La Délégation adopte l'accord intervenu avec le locataire des terrains avoisinant le jardin Nounsha pour l'irrigation de ces terrains ainsi que du jardin pendant le temps que dureront les travaux de réparation de la machine du Nounsha.

Elle émet un avis favorable au projet soumis par l'Administrateur relatif: 1° Aux alignements des quais auprès de la gare de Ramleh. 2° Au tracé de la boucle à créer au terminus de la ligne de Ramleh.

La Délégation adjuge à M. Moscatelli pour la somme de L.E. 34 les travaux d'empierrement d'une route à l'Ibrahimieh.

Les offres pour la fourniture de fourrages sont renvoyées aux services pour rapport.

La séance est levée à 7 h. 3/4 p.m.

L'Etat Civil

S. E. le ministre de l'intérieur, sur la demande du directeur général des services sanitaires, a soumis une note au conseil des ministres lui demandant de faire les démarches nécessaires auprès des agents diplomatiques, en Egypte, à l'effet d'obtenir l'application des articles 28 et 29 du décret du 9 juin 1891, portant règlement sur les inscriptions des naissances et décès, en ce qui concerne leurs nationaux résidant en Egypte.

Les marais de Zifta

Un contré de la Caire écrit: La commission supérieure des provinces a décidé de remblayer les marais de Zifta. Un crédit de 500 livres a été consacré dans ce but. Ajoutons que ces marais, situés au nord de la ville dont ils empestent l'air, comprennent deux parties distinctes: l'une appartenant au gouvernement et l'autre aux habitants. Celle-ci sera expropriée pour cause d'utilité publique.

Les marais remblayés, la commission locale lotira le terrain et le mettra en vente. Des rues seront percées qui communiqueront avec la ville.

A proximité des marais se trouve actuellement une aire de céréales qui sera transférée sur un autre point de Zifta.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 20th June, 1905.

OUTWARDS. Between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

MESSAGES HANDLED

FROM The Company's Offices. Postal Telegraph Offices.

London 21 51
Liverpool 19
Manchester 19
Glasgow 13
Other Provincial Offices 1 16

Anglo-American Nile Steamer

HOTEL COMPANY. RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO

Three Sailings a Week. Agents at Alexandria: ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LD.

10.204

GRAND HOTEL BONNARD

ALEXANDRIA. 20. PER DAY, WINE INCLUDED. 1905-1906

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

20 juin
Alexandrette et Port-Saïd; 17 h., vap. hell. Phanny, cap. Catalanos, ton. 1193, à Homay. Londres et Malte; 4 j., vap. ang. Egyptian, cap. Hornold, ton. 1934, à Tamvaco. Cardiff; 13 j., vap. ang. Hubbuk, cap. Atkinson, ton. 1775, à Barker & Co.

21 juin
Mersine et Port-Saïd; 15 h., vap. ang. Minieh, cap. Damir, ton. 2106, à la Khedivial Mail.

DÉPARTS

20 juin
Constantinople; vap. hell. Marie Reine, cap. Papalas.

Port-Saïd et Chypre; vap. ang. Esperanza, cap. Berry.

Syrie; vap. all. Tinos, cap. Zanker, avec une partie de la cargaison de provenance.

Constantinople; vap. ang. Ruperra, cap. Pengalley, sur lest.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

Pour PORT-SAÏD et SYRIE, par le bateau franc "Congo", parti le 15 juin:

G. Kanan, 45 cais. savon.
D. Lardios, 69 balles tabac

Bonded Stores, 9 balles honné
G. Petaly, 13 cais. savon, 10 barils sardines

Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd, 5 cais. or
Agent Principal, 42 colis déchets nacre

Divers, 57 colis divers

Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau franc "Sénégal", parti le 16 juin:

Pour MARSEILLE
K. Naggar, 12 balles senné

Sté Le Khédive, 10 cais. cigarettes
Securities, 409 cais. sucre

Z. C. Zayan, 44 colis zinc, 11 colis oxyde de zinc

Bonded Stores, 5 cais. cigarettes
Vasdeki fr., 400 sacs oignons

N. G. Ital, 8 balles peaux
Divers, 51 colis divers

F. C. Baines & Co., 31 balles coton

R. & O. Lindemann, 30 " "

G. Frauger & Co., 280 " "

J. Planta & Co., 77 " "

Mohr & Fenderl, 34 " "

Peel & Co., 32 " "

W. Getty & Co., 30 " "

514 balles coton

Pour LE HAVRE
K. Magiar, 22 balles senné

Pour DENKROUPE
Griva fr., 93 balles gomme

Pour LONDRES
C. G. Bolonachi, 6 barils cognac

Pour TANGER
Sucreries, 125 sacs sucre

Pour BRINDISI et TRIESTE, par le bateau aut. "Semiramis", parti le 17 juin:

Peel & Co., 96 balles coton

B. Mallison & Co., 31 " "

F. C. Baines & Co., 93 " "

R. & O. Lindemann, 531 " "

Choremi, Benachi & Co., 120 " "

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 80 " "

Mohr & Fenderl, 128 " "

Schmid & Co., 68 " "

J. Planta & Co., 30 " "

1,127 balles coton

Bonded Stores, 11 cais. cigarettes

R. Almay & Co., 209 barils vides

P. A. Bombotto, 13 balles peaux

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL

Let. 30 - Alexand. Bonded Stores

" - 11 Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co.

" 23 - Bourse Khédiviale

" 75 - pref. Cairo Sewage Transport Ord.

Fos. 201 - ex Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond.

" 118 - do do 6% Debs.

Sh. 5/ - Egypt. Cotton Mills

" 22/3 - do Markets

" 33/3 - do Salt and Soda Fond.

Fos. 70 - Ciments d'Egypte

Let. 7 1/2 - Egypt. Trust & Invest.

" 9 1/2 - Kair-al-Zayat Cot. Co.

" 36 - Nungovich Hotels

" 25 - Soc. Pressage et Dépôts

" 25 - Société Presses Libres

NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS

Let. 5 ex Anglo-American Nile

" 4 1/2 Khedivial Mail S.S. & Co. Fonds.

" 15 ex Alex. Water Company

Fos. 1180 - Cairo Water Coy. Fonds.

Let. 22 1/2 - Tanta Water Co. Fonds.

RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS

Fos. - Basse-Egypte Fonds

Let. 12 1/2 - Delta Light

" - Delta Light Def.

" 9 - Fayoum

" 26 1/2 - Kenah-Assouan

Fos. 153 - Alexandria Trams

" - do Fonds

Let. 7 1/2 - Ramleh Railway

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Marks Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.B.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet

tal. 13 25/32 à -/-; plus bas pour juillet

13 23/32 à -/-

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour

juin P.T. 60 1/2 à -/-; plus bas pour

juin 60 -/- à -/-

Remarques

(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Après avoir faibli, le marché s'est

raffermi de nouveau et la clôture a été

assez bonne pour la vieille récolte. Les transac-

tions en juillet restent pourtant modérées.

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good

Fair et Good: Sans changement

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans change-

ment

IANOVICH

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans change-

ment

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Pas beau-

coup de transactions, mais les cours sont

soutenus

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent

par cantars 289 contre même jour l'année

précédente cantars 290

Graines de coton.—En hausse

Disponible

Mit-Affé—59

Haute-Egypte—57 1/2

Blés.—Soutenus

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 103 à 110

Béhéra: " " 96 à 105

Fèves.—Fermes

Saïdi.—90

Fayoum: disponible: 89

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 89 à 92

Lesilles.—Rares

Disponible: Rian

Cond. Saha P.T. 105 à 115

Orges.—Même situation

Cond. Saha P.T. 52 à 55

Mais.—Soutenus

Disponible: Rian

Cond. Saha P.T. 90 à 92

INFORMATIONS

Exportation du 20 du 16 au 20

Coton Bal. 386 Bal. 6,976

Gr. de cot. Arl. 2,850 Arl. 2,850

Fèves " 300 " 318

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

O.M.E.

(BASSE-EGYPTE) par Cantar

Province Béhéra

Damanhour. De P.T. 135 à 250

Teh-el-Baroud. " 232 1/2 à 235

Province Garbich

Kafr-Zayat. De P.T. 245 à 260

Tanta. " 250 à 262 1/2

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CÉRÉALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION: DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Affé P.T. 57 1/2 à -/-

Extérieur

Dépêches particulières du 20 juin 1905

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché.—Calme

Disp.—Bourré: 7 1/8 (sans changement)

Futurs Juin: 6 50/64 (2/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Fermes

Les.—Soutenus

HULL

Graines de coton.—Petite demande mais très

fermes

Les.—Même cours

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Fermes

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs juil.-août: 4.84 (1 point de baisse)

oct.-nov.: 4.82 (2 points de baisse)

Disponible: 4.95 (4 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland: 9.15 (sans changement)

Futurs juil.: 8.50 (6 points de baisse)

oct.: 8.69 (6 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 14,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles

1,700

CEREAL MARKET

ROD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S SHOOHAR)

YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Wheat, Tugari. Ard. P.T. 104 to P.T. 106

Middling " " 101 " 110

Mawani " " 118 " 125

Shami " " " " "

Beans, Tugari " " 94 " 96

Zawati " " 98 " 100

Old " " " " "

Lentils, Tugari " " 90 " 92

Zawati " " 105 " 112

Barley, Tugari " " 74 " 75

Zawati " " 77 " 78

Shami " " " " "

Hamawi " " " " "

Dura Shami " " 90 " 95

Rafia " " 94 " 96

Halba " " 180 " 165

Terms " " 72 " 73

Hummos " " 170 " 175

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 20 juin 1905

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLÔTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 % ex Fr. 98 87

Actions de Saes " " 4525 -

Lots Turcs " " 134 -

Turco Unifié " " 88 80

Dettes Egyptiennes Unifiées " " 106 20

Delta Saïd " " 101 15

Crédit Foncier Egyptien " " 814 -

Extérieur espagnol " " 91 07

Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce " " -

Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles

actions " " 122 1/2

Métropolitain " " " " "

Russe consolidé " " 89 15

Sonohow " " " " "

Change sur Londres " " 25 17

Sucre N° 3 disponible " " -

Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars " " -

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais " " £ 90 7/8

Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 2 1/2, Berlin 3

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

London cheque " " 97 1/2 97 1/2

" 3m. bank paper " " 96 1/2 96 1/2

" 3m. house paper " " 387 1/2 389 -

Paris cheque " " 386 - 387 1/2

" 3m. bank paper " " 385 - 386 1/2

Switzerland cheque " " 384 - 385 1/2

